or animal subject an effective therapeutic amount of 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

35. (New) The method of claim 34 wherein said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is formulated in liquid form in the presence of a buffer.

36. (New) The method of claim 35 wherein said buffer is a sodium bicarbonate solution such that a sodium salt of said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is formed.

37. (New) The method of claim 36 wherein said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is administered to said subject by means selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, topical, cutaneous, transdermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, inhalation, intranasal, rectal, vaginal, urethral, ocular, sublingual, transpulmonary, intraperitoneal, mucosal, transmucosal, and irrigation administration means.

38. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is administered via nasal or mouth passages.

39. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is administered to said subject in liquid form via intravenous means.

40. (New) The method of claim 39 wherein said 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid is administered to said subject together with at least one compound selected from the group consisting of therapeutic agents for the prevention and treatment of blood clots, strokes, and myocardial infarction.

41. (New) The method of claim 40 wherein said therapeutic agents are selected from the group consisting of thrombolytic agents, tissue plasminogen activators, and platelet inhibitors.

42. (New) The method of claim 41 wherein said therapeutic agents are selected from the group consisting of alteplase, tenecteplase, anistreplase, reteplase, streptokinase, urokinase, dipyridamole, and clopidogrel.

43. (New) A method for treating lung injury and sepsis in human or animal subjects comprising administering to said human or animal subject an effective therapeutic amount of 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.